

# MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Farm · Home · School



# 50's FOR Christmas!



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## Hark the Herald Angels Sing

There is an old story about a minister who, in preparation for a special Christmas service, asked a printer to provide him with hymn-sheets to contain selected Christmas hymns. The printer, who was also an advertiser, offered to supply the sheets free of charge provided he might insert with the hymns an occasional bit of advertising matter. Glad to accept the economy, the minister agreed. The hymn-sheets were delivered and distributed just before the service began. Presently the congregation were startled to find themselves singing:

"Hark, the herald angels sing — Beecham's pills are just the thing; Peace on earth and mercy mild — Two for a man and one for a child." Now that story is highly improbable and silly and, perhaps, a bit irreverent. But it is not a pointless story, all the same. It suggests, even if crudely, what Christendom has been doing through the years about the song of the Christmas angels. We have been replacing their message with "commercials"; or, if not that, we have been so enchanted with the music of the heavenly messengers that we have had no ear for their words. And all the time it was for the sake of the words that the angels appeared, and that the music was composed, and that the shepherds were roused.

Those words which told of "PEACE on earth to MEN OF GOOD-WILL," were sung to a generation of people who, like ourselves today, were tragically concerned with questions of peace — inward, personal peace, and how could it be maintained? And this heavenly domestic peace, inter-racial peace. Whence might it come, and how could it be maintained? And this heavenly chorus proclaimed the answer, for them and for all mankind — in simple good-will, in the will to see the good in others while exercising the good that is in ourselves.

Nor were the words merely a prescription for peace. They were also a prologue to the epic story of One who should demonstrate in his own person the validity of that prescription; One, indeed, whose demonstration was to be so convincing that He came to be called the Prince of Peace; One who constantly exercised the will to see the good in others — in Peter, in Nathaniel, in Zaccheus, in the woman of Samaria, in the thief on the cross, and finally in the multitude who accomplished his death and knew not what they did.

Following the prescription, He achieved the desired end — a peace, deep and secure, which He regarded as His most precious possession. So much so that, in His will and testament, that was the one bequest that he left for His followers — for Peter and John, and for us. "My peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you". We often talk of our Christian heritage. Well, there it is — His peace, the product and issue of Good-will!

If we would possess it we must greatly change our present habits of thought. In international relations we must give up thinking only of "Peace on earth to men with big navies, or strong alliances, or atomic bombs". Even the professed materialist places little faith in such instruments as peace-preservers today. While refusing the role of miserable appeasers, we must be prepared to expend for the achievement of good-will at least the same energy and perseverance and scholarship and material that we pour out so lavishly to perfect the atomic weapon.

And the same prescription holds good in the field of industrial relations. The current miners' "crack" that "you can't mine coal with bayonets", is really a negative way of saying what the angels sang. Peace in industry will be derived only by men of good-will among both labor and management.

And, finally, in the personal relationships of life, among one's friends, within one's family circle, and in the secret councils of one's own soul, the Christmas message comes with its most helpful word. The most wearisome load that any man can carry is a load of ill-will. It will wear him down and break him down as nothing else can, not even the bitterest of sorrow.

This Christmas, when peace is so much our desire, might be a good time to rid ourselves, forever, of all those unkind and distrustful and sordid feelings that we may have been cherishing against others, and of proving personally the prescription that the Herald Angels sang.

### Our Cover Picture

Whether he comes with a big parade, as shown on our cover this month, or whether he slides quietly down the chimney, the arrival of Santa Claus is a noteworthy event to children of all ages.

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## AGRICULTURE

*Articles on problems of the farm*

Introducing - -

# The Land We Live On

by J. S. Cram

**T**O some people soil is just plain dirt. When wet it becomes sticky or slippery mud, and when dry it's transformed into dust, which seeps through the narrowest cracks and leaves a film of dust all over the furniture. Cities put down pavements on streets and in squares to keep dirt off people's shoes and out of their lungs. And even then, it accumulates on streets and in houses, engaging cleanminded citizens in constant combat.

But most people, even in the city, have a vague idea that dirt may be useful when kept in its proper place. Some actually understand what that place is. And farmers, whose business is to put soil to work, recognise it as the foundation of all life. Yet few, even among farmers, understand soil well enough to make it respond fully to their efforts.

Virgin soil may be compared to a new car. It may be really fertile — fully gassed, oiled, watered, lubricated, charged and adjusted, all ready to go — although few soils in Quebec and the Maritimes were ever in such a happy state. But if it isn't properly maintained during use it will go slower and slower, until it finally grinds to a halt. And once it has stopped it takes a thorough overhaul to make it run smoothly again.

What makes the soil tick? When we know that, we can start getting more out of our land, and building it up at the same time. How to do it will be described in an interesting series telling what our soil is and how it operates.

We can save ourselves a lot of trouble by keeping our soil in good working condition by supplying the materials it needs and being reasonable in our demands on it. Fortunately, it is not as temperamental as a car and, given half a chance, it will even help to maintain itself. And if we understand how it is made and how it operates we can get bigger returns from it.

When we buy a new car an instruction book comes with it. Unfortunately, no such book came with the soil. It was here a long time before we were. And not until fairly recent times was science able to learn much about the tiny particles and organisms that produce food for plants. Then the microscope and test tube went to work on the soil and it began to yield up its secrets. Now a great deal has been discovered about its parts and the way they work.

There are a great many makes and models of soil, in various states of adjustment and repair. Some have been worn down through driving them faster than they were fitted to go, as in parts of the wheat belt. Others have been used to do tractor jobs for which they were not intended, and results haven't been very satisfactory, as anyone who has tried to grow apples on marshlands can testify. Still others have been cropped year after year, with no provision for replacing their worn parts. They are now resting on their rims, or are approaching the fate of abandoned farms growing nothing but thorns.

We still don't know what model may be found on any particular farm in many parts of Canada; so no complete set of instructions can be prepared to enable every farmer to maintain and operate his soil for its best performance. But soil surveys have given us a lot of information that can be profitably used by any farmer in districts where they have been made; and even people in other areas may benefit from the work already done, while awaiting more information on their own locality. And the broad picture of our soils is gradually being filled in.



Before starting to improve the land on the Miner Farm at Granby, manager Frank Munro decided to learn all he could about it.



Any farmer can now learn how soils are formed and how they operate. We can learn about the various types of soils, their strengths and weaknesses. We can find what soils occur on our own farms, and we can even get considerable information on how to handle them.

By applying this knowledge we can secure better results next season; and over the years we can build up our soils until they are better than they were originally—something we can't do with a car.

Nor is this information hard to obtain. Most of it is published in books or bulletins that may be readily secured by anyone who is interested in finding out what makes the soil tick.

To save even the little bother and expense involved in getting books and bulletins the Macdonald College Journal is launching a series of articles that will serve as an introduction to the knowledge of soils that science has produced.

These articles present information essential for real understanding of the forces at the farmer's command. They also tell how to apply this knowledge in producing better crops, and in shaping better lives for ourselves and our children.

The first article describes how plant food is produced, and will appear in our next issue.

### C.F.A. Annual Convention

The 11th annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture will be held in Winnipeg, January 28, 29 and 30, at the Fort Garry Hotel. While the detailed

program is not yet completed, arrangements are being made for leading speakers to deal with national and international subjects, and it is also planned to have a full-dress debate on the matter of a national livestock and feeds policy. Many other matters of importance to the farmers of Canada will be on the agenda.

### Average Farm Cash Income During War

Average cash income per farm in Canada during the war years was \$1750, according to figures compiled by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture from returns made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The bureau's figures show that the total cash income of all farms in Canada, including subsidies, for the six years from 1940 to 1945 inclusive was \$7,702,000,000 or an average over the six years of \$1,283,767,000. Using the 1941 census total of farms in Canada at 732,700 the average total cash income per farm, including subsidies, works out as follows for each of the six years:

1940.....	\$ 1045.00
1941.....	1245.00
1942.....	1500.00
1943.....	1900.00
1944.....	2500.00
1945.....	2300.00

Average per farm, war years... \$ 1750.00

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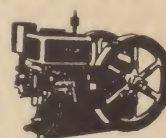
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# Health Insurance For Your Crops

Higher yields and better grades mean greater returns to farmers who make sure their seed will produce healthy kernels instead of crop-devouring diseases.

by R. A. Ludwig

**Y**OUR success with next season's crop will depend a lot on your choice of seed. Good seed is true to variety, germinates well and is free from impurities and disease, giving higher yields and better grades. Even if the seed rates high on the first three counts, disease may take a heavy toll.

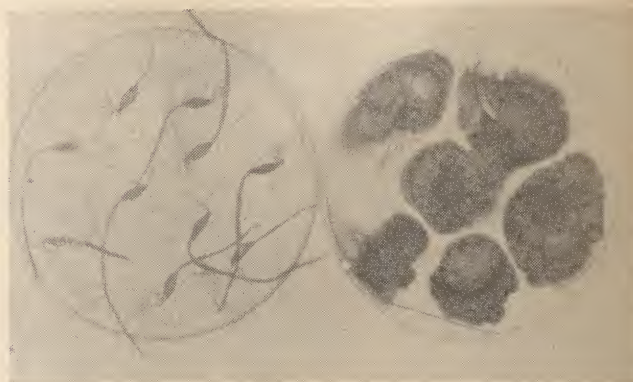
The yield and quality of a crop are often lowered by disease. Complete failure of a bean crop in a home or market garden due to disease is not uncommon. Such diseases, produced by moulds, bacteria or viruses growing on the plant, either kill it outright or weaken it. Some parasites, such as the barley loose smut fungus, depend entirely on the seed for their spread; others, such as the barley blight fungus, use the seed as one of their means of spread; while still others, such as the rust fungi, are spread by means other than the seed.

Diseases that are entirely seed-borne can be completely eliminated by the use of disease-free or clean seed. This is the case with loose smut of barley, so common throughout eastern Canada. The problem is not quite so simple with those diseases that have other means of spread besides the seed. The use of clean seed, however, reduces the chance of the plant becoming infected and delays the exposure of the plant to the disease-producing agency. In addition, it guards against the spread of the disease to fields where it had not previously existed. The use of clean seed, therefore, represents one important approach to the control problem.

The health condition of the seed is also important in controlling diseases that are not seed borne, as a healthy, vigorous crop often escapes disease, while a weakly stand may be severely attacked. Badly discoloured, shrunk seed with low germination is usually diseased. So great importance should be attached to germination and appearance; but they alone are not reliable indications of the health of the seed. This is shown by two common diseases of barley.

The first of these, loose smut of barley, is caused by a fungus that lives from one crop season to the next embedded in the embryo of the seed. Such seed is not visibly affected in either color or germination, yet plants from such seed are likely to contain smut masses in their heads instead of sound kernels.

The second such disease, barley blight, is caused by a fungus that lives in the seed and on decaying organic matter in the soil. If temperature and moisture at time of seeding favour its development, blight may do considerable damage. Severely affected kernels are often discolored and



These photos show two samples of barley sprouted side by side. The left hand lot was healthy and gave clear sprouts promising a good crop. But the other lot, which was infected with blight, has run mostly to mould. If planted it will give a thin, badly diseased stand.

shrunk, while those less affected may be of normal color and size, but still carry the disease.

The following table clearly shows this point. It gives results obtained with a sample of barley that was examined for disease as it came from the thresher and again after grading with a series of sieves.

Sample	Percentage Free from Disease	General appearance
Thresher run	59	An average-appearing uncleaned barley sample
Grade 1	66	A good sample of seed grain with plump kernels of bright color
Grade 2	64	Kernels small, color good but inferior to that of Grade 1
Grade 3	57	Kernels small, shrivelled and badly discolored

As can be seen, only slight improvement in the health of the sample resulted from removal of the small and discolored kernels.

There are two other means by which the disease condition of a sample may be ascertained. These are field inspection and laboratory testing. Field inspection is the only reliable means of assuring freedom of seed from certain diseases, a clean crop being taken as a criterion of clean seed. Loose smut of barley and the bean diseases are notable examples of this, as there is no reliable practical laboratory method of discovering these diseases in the seed.

Certain other diseases can be spotted much better in the laboratory than by field inspection. This is true with barley blight.

It would appear from this that all seed carrying disease-producing microorganisms should be discarded. But this would be impractical as with most crops it is impossible to produce sufficient absolutely disease-free seed to meet our seed requirements.

Standards of tolerance have therefore, been established. These are based on the seriousness of the disease concerned,



our ability to produce disease-free seed, and the ease with which the disease may be controlled by appropriate seed treatment.

Since a grower is unable to carry out field inspections and laboratory tests for himself this work is done by government inspectors. Seed that is within the range of tolerance allowed for disease and has met all other necessary specifications may be sold as registered seed as provided for in the Canada Seeds Act. The labelling serves as a guarantee of freedom from disease. Registered seed costs a little more than other kinds; but the slight added cost will in the long run be repaid many times by increased crop yields.

## N.S. Farmers Beat Pasture Shortage

A. and R. MacLellan, dairy farmers at South Bar, N.S. made a good job of beating the hay shortage. This summer when they noticed the hay crop was short, they got busy and plowed up about 20 acres of old land, limed and fertilized it, planted oats and seeded it down to grass seed. Then they divided the green oat crop into fields, which were pastured in rotation. This kept their 46 milking cows in pasture till mid-November.

This was not the MacLellans' first venture in pasture improvement. Six years ago, under the land breaking policy they broke up about twenty acres of land, fertilized it, limed part of it, and seeded it down. They have had excellent crops on the portion where they used both lime and fertilizer. There has been a fair crop of hay on the limed area and an excellent mat of aftergrass each year since, while the portion that did not receive any lime has only a covering of weeds and a few wild grasses. So Mr. MacLellan is a strong believer in lime.

He finds that he gets much more value out of barnyard manure if it is worked into the land than when used as top dressing. He is also a strong believer in planting oats on old hay fields immediately after he cuts the hay, fertilizing them, liming them and seeding them down to timothy and clover, for pasture during the late fall. He has carried on this practice for many years. Mr. MacLellan says that, not only does he get the additional pasture from the oats during the late fall, but the hay crop is better the following year, if the land has been pastured.

## Farm Wages in Canada

Latest statistics on the rates of farm wages in Canada, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics quote a figure of \$75.28 as the average monthly wage rate with board, in Canada, as at August 15 of this year. This compares with the rate of \$27.76 as quoted for August 15, 1940, and thus represents an increase of 170% in the six years. The highest wage rate for August 15, this year, monthly with board, is quoted for Saskatchewan at \$82.99, with B.C. a close second at \$82.63, while the lowest rate quoted is for P.E.I. at \$55.76.

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# What About the Manure Pile?

by A. A. Hanson

EARLY settlers often looked upon manure as a nuisance that could either be ignored entirely, or carted onto frozen streams and left to go out with the ice. Fortunately at present the importance of manure is widely appreciated and the problem has become, not one of getting rid of it with the least possible effort, but how to increase the quantity available. While this is not always feasible, there is certainly much to be said for devoting more attention to a product that costs nothing directly to produce, and the value of which can often be doubled through proper management.

A dairy herd of from eighteen to twenty mature cows will yield something like 200 tons of manure annually, a third of which will probably be dropped on pastures while most of the remaining two-thirds will be deposited in and around barns. If this manure is left in loose piles exposed to air and water, losses of from forty to sixty per cent of the organic matter and fifty per cent of the plant food may be sustained over a three month period. Such losses constitute a serious drain on soil fertility, which becomes apparent when we consider that replacing one-half of the plant food contained in 130 tons of fresh manure means a one-hundred dollar outlay for commercial fertilizers. Although some loss of organic matter and nitrogen is inevitable, any measures taken to reduce losses should certainly prove worth while.

A great deal has been accomplished when bedding is adequate and stable floors are tight enough to prevent seepage — for these two features aid in conserving the valuable liquid portion which contains approximately half of the nitrogen and two-thirds of the potassium. The production of high-quality manure requires a good supply of straw spread in the gutter with a liberal hand, for it takes at least five hundred pounds of litter to retain the liquid produced with a ton of excrement.

Manure spread as soon as possible will show the great-

est return and the practice of daily spreading cannot be too highly recommended. Losses are reduced by rapid drying in summer, by low temperature in winter, and furthermore, plant food washed from the manure is trapped in the soil where it can serve crops to the best advantage.

Unfortunately daily spreading is not practical at all times and it becomes necessary to store manure temporarily. On such occasion the accumulation of well compacted manure in covered sheds is highly recommendable, but not widely practised — for the most part, manure is left in exposed piles. The losses from outside storage can be reduced, however, by building deep, well compacted piles that have steep sides and flat tops.

Supplementing manure with superphosphate is well recognized as having a twofold purpose. Added either in the stable (1 pound per cow per day) or incorporated when spreading (30 pounds per ton), superphosphate preserves much of the nitrogen that would otherwise be lost to the air and in addition it strengthens the low phosphorus content of manure.

Whether or not this is a sound practice has been the subject of much debate on the grounds that phosphorus becomes less available to plants when added directly with manure — a factor credited with offsetting the value of nitrogen saved by superphosphate.

Recent work in Vermont tends to disprove the above objection and results indicate that phosphorus is actually more available when applied with manure than when applied alone. This point is well illustrated by the following table which shows the effect on crop production of fresh manure and superphosphate added together and separately to the soil.

20% superphosphate and manure	Yield per acre (pounds)	
	oat hay	silage corn
Materials applied together	3,633	35,100
Materials applied separately	3,380	32,100

Therefore, three advantages are realized when we use superphosphate in the production of manure, which will not only be higher in nitrogen and phosphorus but also high in available phosphorus. Stable-Phos is recommended for application in barns, but in view of the slightly greater cost (about two dollars per ton) some operators may be inclined to favour superphosphate.

The greater portion of our manure is added to cultivated crops, on the average of once in a rotation of corn, grain, hay. Evidence suggests that a distinct advantage is to be had when some or all the manure is applied well in advance of the cultivated crops. Thus spring applications on meadows or pastures that are to be ploughed in the fall for corn, stimulate the production of grass and aid in developing a strong sod that will benefit following crops. New



The practice of spreading manure daily cannot be too highly recommended.



seedings will also profit from a light top-dressing soon after the nurse crop has been removed, or in the fall after growth stops. The weed problem associated with the use of fresh manure can be better controlled when applications are made to sod, where the weeds will suffer in competition with the well established, vigorous grass.

The efficient utilization of manure hinges on light treatments made as frequently as possible. Now it is all right to talk, but if a man has one hundred tons of manure he can only cover ten acres at the standard rate of ten tons per acre — and that's all. The possibility exists of reducing the rate and covering a greater area, especially where the supply of manure is being augmented by the purchase of some commercial fertilizers.

## What are We Going to Do About Coal?

by L. G. Heimpel

Since the close of the war the civilized world has been reminded of many problems which the war had provided a good alibi to forget. Not the least of these is the world's fuel problem. Every day we are reminded of the extent to which we are dependent on King coal. The war was hardly over before England reported serious coal shortages and in spite of every effort the shortage of coal persists. The same condition prevails in Germany in the famous Ruhr valley, and in America, strikes of coal miners or the threat of such strikes has kept the whole gigantic industrial organization in a state of uncertain suspense which may yet have serious consequences.

It is not a case of a shortage of coal — there is evidently plenty of it still in the ground. There are not enough men willing to mine coal, and when one takes the trouble to imagine what "working on the coal face" is like, they are hardly to be blamed. There is perhaps no worker who deserves more justly all the pay and improved working conditions the mine owners economically can provide.

However, economics in industry is a controlling force without sentiment. When the cost of coal rises to a certain level the consumers switch to something else. Oil, for instance, is today almost the universal fuel in steamships where not many years ago coal was used. Oil is also replacing coal even in some phases of the steel industry. Steam locomotives in some parts of this continent are now oil burners and even in the domestic field, people with oil burners in their homes have a smug look when the subject of possible coal shortages comes up. Then there is also the Diesel engine which has already won a place for itself in the fields of both railroads and ocean shipping. There is plenty of reason to believe therefore, that if John L. Lewis' 400,000 soft coal miners succeed in forcing up the cost of coal the conversion of ships, locomotives and many other coal burning power plants will switch to oil burners and Diesel propulsion. The result, eventually, less coal and fewer miners will be needed.

In the meantime, of course, the progress of the transi-

tion to peacetime industrial activity will be slowed down and many innocent people will suffer, but this may be necessary to show organized labor that it is possible to go too far in its demands.

Everyone knows that oil fuel is much to be preferred to coal for almost any purpose, and even though consumption of petroleum oil is alarmingly high, authorities are not greatly disturbed about the future. They have their eyes on the back-log of oil sands and oil shales of which there are billions of tons in the northwestern parts of both the United States and Canada. True, methods of extraction which will enable this oil to compete with that pumped from wells still have to be developed. To this end a large war materials plant in the petroleum shale area of the Western United States is being switched into an experimental oil extraction plant. What is learned here may be applicable in the development of the tar sands of our own North West.

There are still other substitutes for King coal. Owners of large sources of natural gas in Texas are talking of utilizing the famous wartime oil pipe-lines "Big Inch" and "Little Inch" to transport gas from the far south to the industrial power plants of New Jersey. The operators of the large electric plants are thoroughly tired of the capricious and fickle behaviour of the coal miners and the Oil Companies seem to favour tankers to pipe lines for transporting oil. It would not be surprising if something would come of the plan.

The United States is blessed with wide-spread and vast resources of coal, and coal will be an important fuel for many years to come. However, the miners may have to learn — perhaps the hard way — that their product is not the only fuel and that if coal cannot be depended upon, their customers will turn to substitutes.

## 11th Anniversary C.F.A.

Eleven years ago, in the fall of 1935, during the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, farm leaders from all parts of Canada met together with the determination to create a national medium through which the farm producers of Canada in all branches of the industry, could speak with a united voice. The result was the formation of Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Following that, provincial federations were organized to federate organized groups of farmers in the respective provinces. Today in practically every province, these provincial federations exist, with the organization followed down through county and district associations. In farm families represented in the affiliated membership of the 17 member bodies of the Canadian federation, the national organization to-day constitutes the voice of some 1,500,000 rural citizens.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture to-day constitutes the largest single national farm federation in the world, in respect to size of territory and membership served. The respect and prestige it has attained in its 11 years of history gave it a leading position in the international conference of farmers in London, England, last May.



# The Puzzle of Parity Prices

Sought in many places and under numerous names, parity seems hard to pin down. Here are some sidelights on the quest in the U.S.A. and Britain, with recent Canadian highlights.

by John Snedden

WORDS have fashions, just like ladies' hats. A few years ago, the term "parity prices" was in vogue among farm organizations in many lands. Then it disappeared from the top levels, as if it had dropped into a bottomless pit.

But although the term "parity prices" had apparently disappeared, the demand for what it means was here all the time; and the term itself was resurrected in September by Alberta Farmers' Union.

Broadly speaking, most people believe that parity presents a relationship between farm prices and farm costs that will give the farmer a standard of living as good as that of people in other occupations. However, each different group has its own special meaning for parity.

In the United States, for example, parity officially means the relationship between farm and other prices in the period 1909-1914. But U. S. farm organizations don't like this; they don't believe it's fair to the farmer under present conditions.

The National Farmers' Union of Great Britain has also dropped "parity prices" for a formula known as "relative profitability" which, although it sounds complicated and really has plenty of ramifications, is regarded as fairer than the previous concept of parity.

In this country the Canadian Federation of Agriculture wants our farmers to get all the benefits of a parity price program, but does not want them exposed to its usual dangers. The Federation expressed its stand quite well in 1944 when it told the Dominion cabinet: "The national policy should provide farmers with opportunities for living and saving equivalent to those enjoyed by non-farm workers."

A moral victory for the Federation was scored in 1944 when the Dominion Government passed the Agricultural Prices Support Act, which reads in part:

"In prescribing prices the (Agricultural Prices Support) Board shall endeavour to insure adequate and stable returns for agriculture . . . and shall endeavour to secure a fair relationship between the returns from agriculture and those from other occupations."

Thus the government committed itself to inaugurating a parity program. But although the Act was put on the books in 1944, there had been no visible attempt to prepare the machinery to operate it by March, 1946. So when the Federation met the cabinet last March it asked: "Why could we in Canada not set about in a scientific and businesslike manner to discover the best methods of determining equality for agriculture, and then seriously strive to uphold it as a fundamental feature of our fiscal policy?"

By early August there was still no outward evidence



If farm prices come into line with farm costs, perhaps this youngster will be able to go back to school.

that anything had been done along this line. So the Federation wrote to the chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons. It recommended that the committee urge the government to study the major groups of the nation with respect to the division of the national income, with the objective of attaining a balanced economy between agriculture, labour and industry.

That's where things stood when the Alberta Farmers' Union produced its ultimatum asking for immediate establishment of a permanent fact-finding board to determine parity prices.

This, in effect, was the same request that the Federation had just made; and although no commission had been named the government assured the Federation that "preliminary research work has been under way for some months, particularly with respect to agricultural prices."

So apparently the digging has started. But as long as there's a high fence around the site and people can't see or hear any signs of activity they can't be blamed for believing that the diggers have got tired or have been switched to another job — or are digging with tooth-picks instead of steam shovels.

It's going to be hard to convince the public that much energy is being put into the job until the mound is high enough for somebody to see from the outside of the fence. The public has a right to know what is being done to create parity prices, — or floor prices, or relative profitability, or whatever the scheme may be labelled.



## Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

**Q.—Do crossbred turkey eggs hatch better than pure bred eggs?**

**A.—** Under ordinary conditions the crossbred turkey eggs give slightly better hatchability than the pure bred parent stock used. Crossbred turkeys have proved to be satisfactory meat stock. So-called hybrid vigour plays an important part in producing more turkeys raised per eggs set with some increase in the rate of growth.

**Q.—Is crossbreeding of turkeys advisable for meat production?**

**A.—** Crossbreeding of turkeys has proved satisfactory for meat production, since it tends to produce greater uniformity in size and shape of body in the crossbred stock. Considerable crossbreeding has been used with the Broad Breasted toms on Standard Bronze females. Other crosses have also been used to advantage. In all crosses particular attention should be given to the selection of the tom to be used, as body shape is inherited largely through the influence of the sire used.

**Q.—Can the first eggs laid by young turkey hens be expected to be fertile and hatch satisfactorily?**

**A.—** The average young turkey hen commences to lay at eight months of age, but if early hatched, they may not commence to lay at this age when the season is short in daylight. In such cases artificial light may be used to bring on laying. The first eggs may not be fertile however, unless the males have been brought into breeding condition by being subjected to light at least three weeks before the mating season is expected to start. Place the males in the pens before the hens start laying.

**Q.—Is the rapid whole blood test satisfactory for turkeys?**

**A.—** The general recommendation is that the rapid test is not satisfactory and that the tube test should be used for pullorum eradication in turkey breeding flocks.

**Q.—How should newly purchased stock be handled to ensure freedom from pullorum disease?**

**A.—** Any new stock received from flocks of doubtful freedom from pullorum disease should be quarantined for testing before being introduced into the flock. At least two negative tests, four weeks apart, are considered necessary to ensure safety against possible infection.

**Q.—What floor space should be allowed for growing uniform-sized broilers?**

**A.—** Where chicks are being raised in confinement for broilers at 10 to 12 weeks of age, the number of chicks per pen, or the floor space per bird, is of utmost importance in the economy or cost of production. Crowding of chicks in pens reduces the rate of growth and increases the amount of feed required for each pound of live weight produced. Such stock also lack uniformity in size, as well

as finish. The secret in broiler production is to have all birds in a lot ready for sale at once.

A report from Maryland shows that with 20 ft. by 20 ft. pens, not more than 560 broilers should be started. A minimum of six-tenths square feet per bird is needed.

**Q.—How are cedar block houses constructed?**

**A.—** The cedar block house is a new innovation showing some promise, but should not be considered to have long permanence. None of these houses has been observed long enough to note any particular weaknesses in type of construction. Certain conditions, however, should be considered in building such houses:

1. The cedar logs should be dry and cut to measure 10 inches long to have a uniform surface on the finished wall. Wet blocks will shrink and become loose in the wall.
2. The ends of the cut blocks should be dipped in a creosote dip to weatherproof and insect proof them.
3. The building should be framed at the corners with either a concrete column, 10 inches square, or a wood post of similar dimensions. Door and window frames should be ready for use when construction is started.
4. A flat wall form should be used on the outside to ensure an even outside surface. The form can be moved as construction progresses.
5. A lime plaster mortar is better than cement for warmth and general construction with wood blocks.
6. Plaster the inside surface of the wall.
7. Overhead framing and construction are similar to any other such building.

**Q.—How should moulting hens be fed?**

**A.—** The yearling hen where kept as a prospective breeder must be reconditioned before commencing the second year's egg production. At least six to ten weeks' time is necessary to recondition the body in flesh and fat as well as to grow a new coat of feathers. The better laying individuals usually take less time to moult than the poorer layers. The usual practice in feeding is to give the birds all the laying mash desired and a liberal amount of scratch grain. Where the moulting season is late, the birds may be subjected to artificial light. Fleshing feeds such as a moist mash or fleshing pellets will also hasten the period of the moult.

### British Poultry Mission Spends Day at College

A United Kingdom mission visiting Canada and the United States to study the poultry industry recently spent a day at Macdonald College. Here they investigated the poultry department under Professor W. A. Maw; and in the evening they spoke to a meeting of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Macdonald College local.





## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec  
Department of Agriculture*

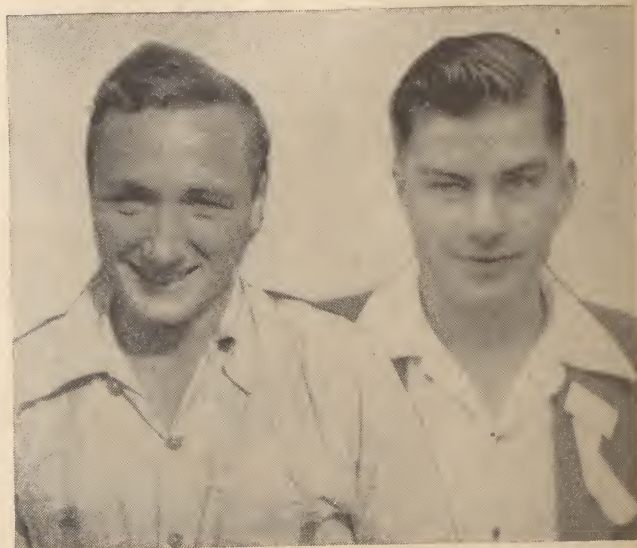
### Young Farmers Shine at Toronto

The young Quebec farmer has an eye for livestock, if the achievements of their representatives at the National Contests of Boys' and Girls' Clubs at the Toronto Royal last month are any criterion. Quebec teams placed first in dairy cattle judging and in swine judging, though they gave place to teams from other provinces in beef cattle, grain and potatoes.

During the war years, the National Competition has been held at Guelph, and this is the first year that it has been possible to move back to the old stand at Toronto. Even though renovation and reconstruction work on the buildings, which have only recently been released by the Army, was still in progress while the judging contests were going on, things went smoothly and all the contestants, eighty-four of them, representing every province of the Dominion, took a keen interest in everything.

Top honours in dairy cattle judging went to the Quebec team of Donald McCaig and Eric McCartney of the Orms-town Club. Coached by McCaig's brother John, this pair made an enviable record of 86.5% at the provincial finals at Sherbrooke in September, where Don McCaig was high individual scorer for the province, winning the Stephan Boily trophy. The agronomer for the district in which they got their training is A. L. Ampleman.

Coach C. Bouchard and agronomer J. L. Belanger, who watched the team of Albert Dumas and Marius Dion of Honfleur win provincial honours at Sherbrooke, can feel pride in the way this pair led the opposition in swine



Donald McCaig and Eric McCartney, dairy cattle judging champions.

judging at Toronto. They made a combined score of 1032 points, 89 more than the Saskatchewan team that came second.

Quebec also had teams entered in beef cattle, seed and grain and the potato projects, and although our representatives did not make out quite as well in these sections, they get credit for a good try.

In summary, the final standings were as follows:

**Dairy Cattle project:** Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia; New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island.

**Beef Cattle project:** Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec.

**Swine project:** Quebec, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia.

**Seed and Grain project:** Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta, Quebec.

**Potato project:** British Columbia, Ontario, Alberta, Quebec.



Albert Dumas and Marius Dion of the Honfleur club, swine judging champions.

### Potato Crop is Good

The second estimate of potato production in Quebec for 1946 is for a crop of 19,760,000 bushels in contrast to 15,090,000 last year. This is not far from the five-year (1940-44) average of 20,574,000 bushels.

Increased crops have been reported from all parts of the province and for Canada as a whole, the crop is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels more than in 1945.



## Fertilizer prices for 1947

Maximum prices which may be charged for commercial fertilizer for the 1947 season have recently been announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In some cases, it will be noted that prices are up over last year's, but it is to be hoped that the increase will not result in any lessened use of these fertilizers. Farmers are urged to order early again this year and to be ready to accept delivery preferably between now and the end of February. As we have said before, if anyone leaves his fertilizer order to the last minute, such a glut of orders develops that deliveries must be held up, with the result that late orders may not be delivered in time to be used when they should be.

### Price list, 1947

Superphosphate 20% $P_2O_5$	\$27.25 per ton
Ammonium sulphate, 20% N.	44.00
Ammonium nitrate, 33% N.	60.15
Stable-phos, 20% $P_2O_5$	29.25
0-14-7	30.00
2-12-6	30.40
2-16-6	34.60
2-12-10	33.40
2-8-16	33.80
3-18-0	30.55
4-8-10	32.80
4-12-6	33.90
9-5-7	35.00

All these fertilizers are delivered in paper bags of 100 pounds, F.O.B. Montreal, Chambly, Beloeil, and Quebec.

It is expected that the freight bonus on fertilizers will be continued, although it will be less than was paid during the war years.

## Our Dairy Stock is Going South

According to the latest reports, the Province of Quebec has sold to the United States more dairy cattle during the first seven months of 1946 than in the whole year 1945, and the exodus is still more serious as regards registered cattle. In Quebec, since the beginning of 1946, the number of Holsteins exported is about equal to the new registrations for that breed, and in Ontario there is a net deficit of 1,000 head of Holsteins only.

Minister of Agriculture Barre is greatly concerned, and again urges Quebec farmers to exercise care not to destroy their valuable herds. He is firmly opposed to any embargo on dairy cattle, holding that this would only allow a black market in dairy cattle to develop. In his view, only an adjustment in the relative prices for dairy products on both sides of the boundary will remedy the present situation.

## New Assistant Director for the Rural Economics Service

Mr. George Gelinas has been appointed assistant director of the Rural Economics Service, replacing Mr. Leo Fillion who is now secretary of the Superior Council of Co-operation.

Mr. Gelinas is a graduate of Oka and has had wide

experience in co-operation through his association with the Co-operative Federee, where he has been propagandist and later manager of the Quebec branch office. As inspector of farm co-operatives since 1933, he has taken an active part in the organization of several co-operatives in various districts.

The director of the Rural Economics Service is Laurier Descoteaux. The Service is organized in two sections — co-operation and market investigations.

## Quebec Harvested a Bumper Apple Crop

The Quebec apple crop for 1946 is estimated to be 13 times the size of the disastrously small crop in 1945. When final figures are in, it is expected that the total crop will be in the neighbourhood of 1,100,000 bushels, which is well above the five-year average of 944,000 bushels.

Good weather in September and October ripened the fruit to perfection and conditions at picking time were ideal, enabling all the crop to be harvested in spite of a general shortage of labour. The Fameuse crop was particularly abundant and partially compensated for the deficiency in other varieties, particularly McIntosh.

## Quebec Exports Seeds to Europe

Before the war, Canada was a large-scale importer of seeds from Europe, but today the position is reversed inasmuch as Canada is in the seed exporting business in a large way. During the period from March 1945 to March 1946, seed sent to Europe, either directly or through UNRRA, had a value of \$538,091.00.

Quebec Province shares in this expansion of its seed growing business. One firm in Quebec will ship, by the end of this year, seeds valued at a total of \$300,000 to France, Belgium and Holland. Twelve 60,000 pound carload lots of beans have already gone to France. One hundred pounds of early turnip and swede seed, mostly of Quebec origin, have gone to France and Holland, and a considerable quantity of radish, pea and spinach seed has also been exported.

## La Belle Province

A bright new magazine has appeared in Quebec. It is "La Belle Province," published in French by Le Club des Habitants, Quebec City.

The purpose of the club in publishing this magazine is to increase the appreciation of both rural and urban people for the beauty and the bounty of the earth, and to make agriculture more prosperous and appealing by encouraging the application of science to farming.

Articles in the November issue should certainly help to achieve these ends — particularly the first. Some of them dealt with observation, home beautification, health, use of leisure, fall planting of flowers, the importance of apples in Quebec, and worth-while hobbies.



## Farmers Visit St. Hilaire Refinery

Two groups of farmers, one from Joliette county and the other from Montcalm and Assomption recently visited the sugar refinery at St. Hilaire to see for themselves what becomes of the beets they ship there. They were met at the factory by the manager, Louis Pasquier, and E. Lemire, formerly head of the extension work of the province, now in charge of sugarbeet production in the districts supplying the refinery with its raw material. All the visitors were keenly interested in watching the various stages through which the beets pass, going in from the stockpile at one end of the factory and coming out as sugar ready for bagging at the other.



The Quebec Sugar Refinery at St. Hilaire.

Built in 1943 and 1944, the St. Hilaire refinery can handle well over 100,000 tons of beets each season. In spite of the efforts of those in charge of the project, such a volume of production of beets has not yet been reached, and there is still a long way to go before beets are delivered to the factory in quantities sufficient for operation at maximum efficiency. Whereas the refinery could process the beets grown on as much as 10,000 acres, no such area is being planted in beets as yet, or anywhere near it. However, it is encouraging to note that the authorities expect that there will be twice as many beets grown for the factory in 1947 than were being grown during the past year.

If operating at capacity the refinery could produce somewhere in the vicinity of thirty million pounds of sugar a year and would return to farmers almost a million dollars. The original intention when the refinery was established was that, while it was to be operated under Government auspices in the early years, it would eventually be turned into a co-operative with the profits going to those who supplied it with materials. During the inspection visit we are writing about it was made clear that this is still the intention, but it was also emphasized that nothing about this would be done until it was clear that enough beets were being grown to ensure economical and profitable operation of the factory. It was also mentioned that steps

are being taken to obtain, for beetgrowers, the privilege of obtaining their sugar direct from the refinery, in proportion to the amount of beets each grower delivers, as is done in the United States and in France.

## A New Way of Marking Canadian Cheese

Roland Camirand, general inspector of dairy products for Quebec, describes a newly-perfected process which enables a registration number and the word CANADA to be stamped on Canadian export cheese in such a way that counterfeiting is impossible. The new method was successfully tried out recently at the Yamaska West cheese factory and it was found that there was no difficulty in stamping the "trademark" all along the entire width of the cheese in such a way that no matter how the cheese was cut, the identification marks were still visible.

The apparatus consists of a plate equipped with removable rubber letters placed upon a piece of metal against which the cheese revolves. The weight of the cheese itself is sufficient to obtain a clear and indelible impression.

Mr. A. P. Singleton, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, who watched the demonstration, expressed his satisfaction with this new and practical method of identification of cheese made in Canada, and promised that the Federal Department of Agriculture would supply the necessary equipment, free, to all cheese makers who wish to adopt the system.

## White Collar Farmers Have a Place, Too

The value of the service and advice given by the various agencies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and by the faculty members of Macdonald College was stressed by J. A. Eccles of Sweetsburg and Montreal when he was made a Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

Mr. Eccles noted that steady increase in the number of businessmen who had turned to agriculture in the past 10 years.

"Contrary to the opinion sometimes held by the professional farmer, the efforts of these so-called non-professional farmers are serious efforts," said Mr. Eccles. "About 40 Montreal businessmen who own and operate farms have recently formed themselves into a group for the purpose of studying and discussing problems that the professional farmer meets every day in his routine work, and struggles with alone to find the solution."

"While I have referred to the serious efforts of the non-professional farmer," he continued, "I should like to add my praise of the professional farmers whose accomplishments and achievements in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties of soil, livestock disease and unpredictable weather have constantly aroused my admiration."



## Royal Shows Big Wartime Gains

The show-window of Canadian agriculture was again lighted up this fall after eight years of war-enforced blackout, with the opening of the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. Both exhibits and spectators swarmed in, creating new records, and showing that the Royal is more appreciated than ever after its long absence.

This year's event was an interesting commentary on the development of Canadian agriculture during the war. Not only did it show an improvement in the type of our livestock, but it also made it quite clear that some other parts of the country are overtaking the sections that, in pre-war days, were the leading livestock centres of Canada.

This year Quebec took a good share of the prizes in the dairy breeds and horses, while the West gave Ontario and U. S. breeders strong competition in these classes and tipped the balance in many of the sheep and swine events. The Maritimes made a particularly creditable showing in Jerseys.

Although the Ayrshire show was a strong one, Quebec had things pretty much its own way. P. D. McArthur of Howick had senior and grand champion bull in Cherry Bank Royal Jupiter, and Junior champion in Cherry Bank Royal Master. G. C. Leitch, Gormley, Ont., won senior and grand championship honours in females, but R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, took reserve honours in both places with Burnside Barr Bloom; and J. P. Bradley, Lachute had reserve junior on Brookview Silver Queen. Ness and McArthur were leading winners in the groups, with Bradley also making a good showing; and Ness won all the special awards.

Other Quebec prize-winners in Ayrshires included S. Wyman MacKechnie, Wyman; Aurele Gaudette, St. Hyacinthe; Jos. P. Beauchemin & Son, Vercheres; Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield; R. S. Walker & Sons, Lachute; and Roland Pigeon, Vercheres.

In an exceptionally fine showing of Jerseys F. W. Argue, Carp, Ont., had senior and grand champion male in Sunny Brae Poppy's Foremost. J. L. Dion, Sweetsburg, Que., took the senior and grand female championship with Wendy Brook Star and reserve junior championship with Wendy Brook B. Bertha. Mr. Dion also led in graded herd, dairy herd and get of sire.

Maritime Jersey prize-winners included Jas. Norrie Ltd., Truro, N.S.; Geo. MacMillan, Cornwall, P.E.I.; Clark Bros. North Wiltshire, P.E.I.; Edison B. Mutch, North River, P.E.I.; and Henry Thompson & Son, Grafton, N.B.

The Holstein show was described by the judge, Paul Misner of Hulmeville, Pennsylvania, as "the greatest show of Holstein cattle I have ever seen." Excitement ran high in the aged bull class as four of the most publicized bulls on the continent were lined up at the head of the class. Mr. Misner's final choice for top place was the U. S. entry of F. W. Griswold, Hopkins, Minnesota — Chip of

Nettie and Aaggie, which later took senior and grand honours for bulls.

Second in the aged bull class, and then Reserve senior and reserve grand champion, was Montvic Rag Apple Marksman, the XXX and, Extra, sire of high priced bulls, owned by J. J. E. McCague and C. J. Cerswell, Alliston. Another great breeding bull, Montvic Rag Apple Sovereign, owned by T. R. Dent of Woodstock, had to be content with third place in the class; and Westland Hayden Monarch took fourth for Hays & Co., Calgary.

Senior and grand championship for Holstein cows went to J. D. Innes, Woodstock, Ont., on Rosehill Fayne Wayne; and reserve in each case went to F. W. Griswold on Brown's Mistress Corinne. This cow was bred by the Brown Corporation, La Tuque, Quebec. Dickie Bros., Truro, N.S., also featured in the prize money.

### Three-Way Fight

In the beef breeds the fight was mostly a three-way one among Ontario, Western and U.S. breeders. an Illinois breeder, Wm. Bartholomay Jr., Libertyville, had senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull, and Searle Farms, Winnipeg, took the supreme award for females with their junior champion. Ontario breeders won both reserves.

The Dual-Purpose Shorthorn show was an Ontario event. H. N. Atkinson of Nanticoke had senior and grand champion bull, while John Trotter & Son, Madoc, took junior and reserve grand, and reserve junior. A. J. Alderson, Hamilton, had both grand and reserve female champions.

In Herefords the big winner was John Stuart of Peterborough, who took junior and grand championship for bulls as well as reserve senior and reserve grand, and all the female championships except reserve senior. W. J. Edgar of Innisfail, Alta., had reserve senior bull, while senior championship went to Carman Lyons, Wallacetown, Ont.

In Aberdeen-Angus Edwards Bros., Watford, Ont., had junior and grand champion bull while Don Head Farms, Richmond Hill, Ont., had reserve junior and reserve grand. R. M. Beattie, Kinistino, Sask., won senior championship.

Junior and grand championship for Angus cows went to the H. C. Hatch Estate, Toronto, and senior and reserve grand to Fowler McCormick of Illinois.

E. K. Wilson of Lachute had reserve junior champion bull in Stanheim Kenilworth and reserve junior champion female in Rose 5th. He was also third in get of sire.

In horses Quebec didn't have many entries, but came out quite well. Gilbert Arnold's new stallion, Jason, was made senior and grand champion Percheron, with reserve going to National Breweries, Montreal on Paramount Carlaet.

Top Percheron honours in mares went to a U. S. exhibitor, Lynwood Farm, Carmel, Indiana. Hardy Salter, Calgary,



Alta., won reserve senior honours with Starlight Koncar-ness, while W. R. Rigney, Bon Accord, Alta., had reserve junior champion in Carmaree.

A Manitoba exhibitor, Nestor Nombaert of Mariapolis, topped the Belgian stallions, taking senior and grand honours on Echo Dale Filo Farceur. Junior championship went to Geo. McLaughlin of Paris, Ont., on Omar's 2nd; and Gilbert Arnold took reserve junior with Arnoldwold Docanter.

Gilbert Arnold also had senior and grand champion Belgian mare in Mignonne du Mont Oscar. Edmond Proteau of St. Sebastien was another Quebec winner in Belgian classes.

Clydesdale classes were hard fought. Elmcroft Farm, Oshawa, Ont., won the senior and grand championship for stallions with Elmcroft Proprietor. Reserve senior and reserve grand went to Hayfield Farm, Pennsylvania. Junior champion was shown by Lawrence Rye, Edmonton, and reserve junior by Wm. Lindsay & Son, Bolton, Ont.

Former Ontario Premier Mitchell Hepburn had senior and grand champion mare, while junior and reserve grand went to Valley Crest Farm, Brooklin, Ont. The Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., took reserve junior on a filly secured by artificial insemination.

In light horses, Gilbert Arnold kept it from being an all-Ontario show by winning supreme honours for standard-bred stallions on American Hal.

In Yorkshire swine Chas. Newton, Barrie, Ont., had senior and grand champion boar, with reserve in each case going to Wm. Pinkney & Sons, Cooksville, Junior championship went to Roy Tolton, Otterburne, Man., and reserve junior to Edgar R. Ash, Chesley, Ont.

A sow bred by Hooker Bros., Ormstown and shown by Pinkney won the senior and grand championship for Yorkshire females, with an entry from Chas. Harlton, Belle Plain, Sask., second in each case. Harlton had junior champion, and Ash reserve. Geo. Hooker of Ormstown was also a prize-winner in Yorkshires.

In Tamworths, Chas. Boynton, Gormley, Ont., had senior and grand champion boar, with Jas. C. Hart & Sons, Gashill in reserve; and both junior championships went to T. J. Brownridge, Brandon, Man.

Geo. Hooker, Ormstown, won senior and grand championship for Tamworth sows, while Boynton and Brownridge took the other awards.

## Clearing Farm Land

From the farmer's point of view, the methods of removal of tree stumps will depend on the general object in view, because stump removal may be considered from three different aspects, namely, green stumps, dead stumps, and decayed stumps. If the land to be cleared is required immediately, stumps are normally removed in the summer, following timbering operations. This is the most expensive

procedure and will involve the use of heavy equipment, if the work is to be done quickly.

Where the amount of land under cultivation is being only gradually extended, the usual procedure is to seed down the stump land and pasture it for a few years to kill off the stump shoots and allow the stumps to die. Dead stumps can be more easily removed than green ones. Where time is not a factor, stumps may be allowed to decay. In this condition they can be readily removed with a minimum of labour and equipment.

The work and expense involved in removing green stumps should not be under-estimated. The method selected will, of course, depend on the size of the stump, the acreage to be cleared, and the time, labour and equipment available. Hand grubbing is very laborious and can be done only if a few stumps are to be removed. A team cannot pull more than about 4-inch jack pine or spruce stump on a straight draw. Where the acreage to be cleared is small, heavy charges of dynamite can be used economically in removing scattered green stumps. Otherwise, on extensive land clearing projects, tractor bulldozers will have to be used, but owing to high initial cost, this equipment must be operated on large acreages to be economical.

## Big Machinery Display at Plowing Match

The big attraction for most of the 200,000 visitors to the International Plowing Match at Port Albert, Ont., was found in the equipment displays and demonstrations.

Two large hangars covering about an acre each were jammed with all the labour-saving gadgets that farmers and farm women had dreamed of all through the war. They still could not buy many of them, but they could at least look them over and watch many of them at work.

There was electric, water supply, heating and refrigeration equipment; stable and barn gadgets and equipment, feeds, fertilizers, cars, trucks, and tractors varying from the little Cub and Pony with their interchangeable attachments for cultivation and harvesting, the heavy duty and Diesel tractors. They featured hydraulic lifts, touch control and ease of changing implements. In fact, there was the latest in almost every kind of equipment and material that can be used on a farm.

A third hangar was completely occupied by Huron County exhibits of livestock, farm crops, fruits, vegetables, honey, dairy products and labour-saving devices built and used by farmers in the county.

Four farmers won a trip to Great Britain. Two were winners of the Salada Tea Company's class for sod plowing with horses. They were Fred Timbers of Stouffville and Alex Black of Guelph. The other two, winners of the open tractor class sponsored by the Imperial Oil Co. Limited, were Floyd Steckley of Souffville and Austin Nairn, Munro.





## GO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

*A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives*

### Co-op's World Opportunity

There is a tremendous opportunity for co-operative contribution to world peace. Co-operative institutions are part of people's daily lives in nearly forty nations. They represent a way of life which is part of the common experience of millions of world citizens. Here indeed is a rich well-spring of common understanding to be tapped. Here is a common denominator.

The theoretical discussion of co-operatives and world peace is scarcely enough. We must expand at home and encourage further development abroad. And we must bring world co-operatives closer together by an increasing pattern of trade in goods and ideas.

Peace, in the final analysis, begins at home. Co-operators in democratic countries must exercise their fullest citizenship rights to the ends of peace. They must do this by the selection of statesmen who will genuinely serve the purposes of world peace and understanding.

Friendly world trade is a cornerstone of peaceful relations between nations. Too long have cartels, exploitative practices, and currency manipulations led to mistrust and ultimately war. Here co-operatives may make significant contributions. International co-operative trade between this country and others is already underway in petroleum and other products. Such trade is friendly and mutually beneficial. If more fully developed, it may ultimately set a new pattern for purposeful and non-exploitative international trade.

Co-operatives must exchange more than goods. They

must exchange ideas and common experience. The International Co-operative Alliance is a world-wide organization of co-operatives. It must be given opportunity to expand its efforts and activities. Co-operation provides a nucleus for one of the most effective voluntary international organizations. A philosophy which can bring men of so many nations together will invariably contribute to world peace.

Finally, co-operatives must seek to relate themselves to all national and international organizations working for world peace and reconstruction. Co-operatives, for example, must seek to implement the work of the world Food and Agriculture Organization. Similarly they must encourage the application of co-operative techniques wherever possible in carrying out its program. Co-operatives must work closely with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization—encouraging co-operative solutions to problems where practicable. The International Co-operative Alliance is one of the few non-governmental organizations enjoying an advisory relationship to the Economic and Social Council.

There is no human goal today more worthy or more urgent than the achievement of world peace. Co-operatives here, and abroad enjoy a unique opportunity to contribute to better international relationships. Co-operatives traditionally serve the ways of peace. Nothing short of full devotion to the task at hand will be worthy of that tradition.

by Murray Lincoln in "Co-operative Digest".

### \$6,418,000 Turnover for N.S. Co-operatives

There were seventy co-operative associations and three cooperative wholesale associations operating in Nova Scotia at the end of 1945, according to the annual report of R. J. MacSween, Inspector of Cooperative Associations. There are three classes or groups of cooperative associations: cooperative stores; fishermen's cooperative and miscellaneous cooperatives, such as creameries, poultry cooperatives and artificial breeding units.

The volume of business done by all in 1945, amounted to \$6,418,316.58. Just over five millions of this amount was accounted for by the cooperative stores. This total volume

represents an increase of about 20 percent over 1944 and is the highest on record.

Ten years ago, the total volume of business was \$2,071,827.53, indicating that the business has more than tripled in the past decade. The net worth of all associations has also increased, totalling \$1,604,117.11 at the end of 1945 showing a gain of 21 per cent over the previous year. During the year 1945 there were 13 new associations incorporated.

It is still more encouraging to note that, from reports on 1946 activities, a further increase in the number of associations doing business and in the volume of business done will be recorded at the end of the present year.



## Veterans Open Co-op Grocery

A neat and efficient self-service groceteria, built and operated by a veteran's co-operative society, opened in Ottawa last month.

The store is situated in the middle of a wartime housing project which when finished will house 400 war veterans and their families.

It took seven months of planning and work by these veterans to produce this business which now supplies them with a full line of meats and groceries. Advice was sought from the Co-operative Union of Canada and the Ontario Co-op Union. Physical as well as financial resources were pooled. Faced with the impossibility of renting a building to house a store the new society decided to erect its own building. Despite the difficulties they had it completed and opened for business in less than ten weeks. The members did practically all the work themselves and most of it in the evenings. Of the actual \$4200 that went into the building of the store, only \$104 was paid for labour.

There is now a membership of over 200 and the society aims to increase that number to 600 or 700 families. They estimate total sales for the first year will reach \$100,000.

## Over \$410,000 Paid In Subsidies To Farmers

Subsidies paid out to farm producers during the seven years from 1939 to 1945 inclusive, totaled \$410,512,000 according to a revised survey recently completed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Largest single amount was for wheat acreage reduction — \$86 millions. Second in size was the total of \$70 millions for the butter-fat subsidy, over the seven years. Third largest item was the feed freight assistance plan, totalling \$58.8 millions in the seven years.

Following are totals grouped in rough classifications:

Prairie Farm Assistance, etc.....	\$148,452,000
Dairy industry items.....	130,860,000
Livestock products.....	29,189,000
(including hog premiums, etc.)	
Feed Assistance programs.....	78,878,000
Fertilizer programs.....	3,206,000
Seeds programs, etc.....	771,000
Fruits, etc. ....	19,156,000
(including apple marketing agreements, etc.)	

**\$410,512,000**

## 2,000 Co-op Societies in Quebec

The Province of Quebec has 2,000 co-operative societies handling credits and savings, sale of agricultural products, and performing other various services.

Savings and credit co-operatives — better known as Caisse Populaires—of which there are 1,000 in the province, possess total assets of \$120,000,000.

In 1939 there were 250 agricultural cooperatives with

20,000 members compared with 627 and a membership of 56,000 in 1946. Assets of these farmer organizations, including the Quebec Federative Cooperative Society, is placed at \$23,000,000. They did \$97,000,000 worth of business last year. The cooperatives have 200 stores from which members purchase foodstuffs, clothing, house furniture and other articles.

## MARKET COMMENTS

Revised estimation of grain crops indicate a reduction of grain crops. This is due to the damage caused by July frosts that occurred in northern areas in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. The extent of this damage could not be accurately forecast until revealed by the results of the harvest.

Potato yields have been revised upward. The large crops of potatoes and other vegetables are taxing storage capacity. This may explain a rather unusual situation at present prevailing in the potato market in Montreal. For the past few weeks No. 1 Quebec potatoes have been quoted at a slightly higher price than those from either New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. This is such an unusual situation that it is real market news. Heavy supplies from the Maritimes, due partly to lack of local storage, is the explanation. Another reason is reported. This is the admission that some of the Maritime potatoes are this year too large to have the desired quality. Even potatoes may run into difficulties in two directions. They may be too large as well as too small.

The remarkably fine fall weather following an unusually early spring has contributed to a long summer season, shortened the feeding period and allowed time for fall plowing to be well advanced.

## TREND OF PRICES

	Nov. 1945	Oct. 1946	Nov. 1946
<b>LIVE STOCK:</b>	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	11.50	12.53	12.67
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.40	9.34	9.58
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.95	7.56	7.57
Canners and Cutters, per cwt. ....	5.40	6.37	6.19
Veal, good and choice, per cwt. ....	14.50	15.28	15.52
Veal, common, per cwt.....	11.40	11.78	13.05
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	14.13	13.79	14.45
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	11.18	9.08	9.63
Bacon Hogs, Dressed B. 1, per cwt. ....	17.75	19.98	20.20
<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Butter, per lb. ....	0.36	0.41	0.41
Cheese, per lb. ....	0.22	0.23	0.23
Eggs, Grade A, Large, per dozen ....	0.50	0.50½	0.48
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb. ....	0.27½	0.26½	0.26
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb. ....	0.34½	0.34	0.34
<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</b>			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, Extra Fancy, per box .....	3.62		3.50-3.75
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag .....	1.80	1.25	1.20-1.25
<b>FEED:</b>			
Bran, per ton .....	29.00	29.00	29.00



## Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Once again we are trying out the cobalt on the calves. There seems to be a number of different forms of it and the dose depends on the form used. The vet tells us that the directions we used were meant for cobalt chloride while we were using cobalt sulphate. Mixed at the strength we had we should give one or two tablespoonfuls per day instead of a teaspoonful. Anyway we will see what effect the larger dose has. Also we are wondering if the teaspoonful might be given from birth to prevent the deficiency developing.

Likewise preventing the development of a deficiency in the milk supply in Canada, which is due soon according to late reports, is going to call for action. Production is falling off while consumer capacity is due to increase. In our own case, we could produce more milk than we are now, though we are getting more this year than last. However, we are planning to produce less next year unless certain factors are changed. The help situation is going from worse to worse for we have less than ever. And for the first time we have been forced to buy commercial dairy rations for the cows because we could not get the separate ingredients necessary to mix our own. Of course, this does reduce the labour required but the labour spent in mixing feeds returned more income per hour than any other. So next spring we intend to reduce the number of cows kept unless there is a definite change. Indeed, we would do so now but the cows are too far along in lactation now to sell well.

As to the manner of correcting these troubles, there should be some way of getting around the feed shortage. One of these would be feeding fewer cows better, for a cow requires a certain amount for maintenance and it is a waste to feed that necessary minimum for four cows to get 400 lbs. of fat when one cow could do the job. Production figures from a local creamery showed an average of 130 lbs. of butter per cow in

## Every Student

...should  
answer  
these  
questions:



"How SOON do I need to have life insurance?" In most cases the answer is: Just as soon as you are earning, or earlier if there is a need. Your life insurance should provide SAVINGS for yourself, and PROTECTION for those dependent on you, now or in the future. Remember, the earlier you start your Mutual Life insurance program, the easier it will be for you to carry . . .

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Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of our policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life of Canada, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from our policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

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spite of the fact that the figure was boosted by some good herds. The labour situation can only be corrected by forcing men to work on the farms, something which will not be done here, or by making it possible for the farmer to pay enough so he can get help. This cannot be done while labour unions are allowed the whip hand and foolishly force wages ever higher. We hope John L. Lewis has forced a showdown which will show up the whole union racket.

IF YOU CATCH COLD  
**QUICK!**

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For best results follow  
the instructions exactly



DOES NOT  
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**...BUY RESULTS**

Ask for **"MIRACLE"** DAIRY FEEDS

*IT MUST BE SOMETHING I ATE!*

*MORE PILLS*

*M 46-14*




And, according to the Forum Findings the majority of farmers in Canada continue to get along without sufficient records to prove that they have not a taxable income. It is easy to see where wholesale filing of tax reports showing that incomes on the farm were not taxable, would be a strong point in an attempt to get fairer farm prices. Keeping of some records is not difficult with the aid of the account book sold by the federal government. But filing of reports would be much simplified if the tax form corresponded with the account book. This was taken up by the Farm Forums but we do not as yet know what results they got. We do know that Kingscroft Forum started the season off right by inviting the other local groups to a joint Fourth Night meeting on the first opportunity. Unfortunately, we did not get there.

Neither have we got the fox who shows himself at close range frequently. The first time I passed within thirty feet of him with the horses. On my way back he was still there but Trixie routed him out. The next day I took a gun and left it at the end of the field. Just before dark I guess he might have got the gun and shot at me if Trixie hadn't chased him off. At least he was heading right for it with me at the other end of the field. But I imagine he'll still be running around next spring for all of me. I never did shoot one yet.

The first formal application for action by the Agricultural Prices Support Board formed in August, 1944, was made in Ottawa this October by a thirty-man delegation representing potato growers in the five Eastern provinces. Fear of a further depressed potato market caused by a large crop in New Brunswick was expressed by the delegates who asserted that growers now receiving as low as \$1-\$1.25 per 165-pound barrel at shipping points are not recovering production costs.

Requesting government action, delegates said they recognized that any prices support policy lacking production and marketing control would increase acreage and inflate production with eventual disastrous results to the grower.

The delegation was told by J. G. Taggart, Board Chairman, that there is no need for the present depressed state of the market. Estimated 1946 potato production of 74 million bushels is not alone responsible for depressed prices, says Mr. Taggart. He attributed reduced prices partly to the dissemination of misleading statements on the danger of a big surplus.

I've never seen a purple cow

And probably won't see one,  
But, judging that blue milk we get,  
I'm sure that there must be one.

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For best results follow  
the instructions exactly







## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### "Lest We Forget"

by Dorothy Ellard

As your Post-War Services Convenor writes the above words, they are being printed in our newspapers, said on our radios and in churches. For it is Nov. 11, 1946, Remembrance Day. It is hard sometimes to know what to do in

this post-war period to keep before us those words, "Lest we Forget". I will remind you of a few things that we still can do and some are real emergencies. The Canadian Save the Children Fund is facing its greatest challenge. It must raise \$100,000 before Christmas. Why? It has committed itself and the people of Canada to the saving of scores of children in Europe. European children are hungry, they are cold and without warm clothing. The Committee is doing its best. With the money collected this summer they sent overseas; 5000 gallons of cod liver oil, 20,000 lbs. of baby food, 21 cases of warm clothing. They have ordered an additional 10,000 gallons of cod liver oil at \$3.20 per gal. 100,000 lbs. of baby food at 29c lb. and \$35,000 worth of new clothing. A gallon of cod liver oil, 10 lbs. of baby food and \$10 worth of warm clothing can save a child's life. They are asking us to lend the most generous support possible to this humane and urgent appeal. I ask you all as W.I. fellow members to give as much as you can, good used clothing is needed too, especially children's shoes. Send your donations of money to the Provincial Treasurer, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Mansonville, marking it for Save the Children Fund. Clothing should be sent to T. Taggart Smythe, Save the Children Fund, 266 St. James St. West, Montreal.

Then there are veterans still in hospitals. Do we remember them? If they come from our own local communities do we write to them and visit them if possible. Do we save and collect our magazines and books to send them or to other hospitals? How about a subscription to a magazine

for a Christmas gift to a Veteran's Hospital. We can also remember them with letters, cards and gifts at that time. "Lest We Forget".

Then there are the warbrides here with us. It was stated in the press recently that the reason some of them were returning to their homelands was because they felt the Canadian people were cold and unsympathetic. Let us see to it that wherever there is an Institute member this can never be said of her, especially at Christmas time. They will be lonely, so far from their own kith and kin, and we can help to cheer them up by visits and invitations to our own homes and gatherings.

I do hope that by this time all the names for the Personal Parcel Scheme are taken up and that every branch has at least one to send to. It is such a nice experience to receive letters of thanks from these people who are so grateful for the food and clothing sent to them. At Christmas time we can slip in something extra to help at that

festive season. We have so much compared to their little.

On a recent visit to the city your convenor heard quite frequently the remark, "I hate the Jews." I asked why and received very vague answers, not any of them were quite sure. Here once again, as members of the Women's Institute, we have our duty clearly before us, we can practise tolerance. Let us not forget that God chose a Jewish maiden to be the mother of his son, surely we cannot hate Jews when we remember that.

This is not an article, but a letter to you all, Institute members, and I close wishing you a Happy and Joyous Christmas. I know that if we help these various undertakings it will make it so for we shall have remembered the words, "Lest we forget".

### New Year Message From The President

With the beginning of a New Year it is customary to wish our friends and neighbours a "Happy New Year". This greeting I am sending out to you, each member of Quebec Women's Institutes. But as I express this wish I ask myself: "What should Happy New Year mean?" When our sons and daughters were in the services, we felt our lives would be happy again on their safe return. But nearly all have come home and yet, are we happy? The uncertainties of every-day living demand that we take time to define what happiness means. It means that the necessities and some of the amenities of life are enjoyed by all. Better health-education, and general living conditions for all must be shared by all—not only in Canada, but in the world at large. Our part consists of supporting all plans for economic prosperity and furthering, as we are able, the work of organizations promoting world peace. When people live in comfort and harmony, then we will all be happy. You, as a member of Q.W.I. can have some part in bringing about these ideal conditions. If the world is some better because you have lived, you will be "happy". May God grant you each this blessing!—Anna F. Smallman



## A Woman's Life on the Farm

Some time ago a questionnaire was sent out to all the W. I. Branches in the province in an endeavour to learn how the typical farm woman spent her day. The findings from this survey were incorporated into a radio talk by Ethelwyn Hobbes which some of you may have heard. For those who did not, the following is a brief summary of the rather interesting findings.

The farm woman's day begins anytime between 5 and 6:15 a.m. One replied that as she did not have to help with the milking she slept in until six o'clock. Most of them have outdoor chores such as feeding the pigs and chickens, milking and washing up the milk cans and separator. Less than a quarter of the farms had milking machines although most of them were dairy farms averaging a little over 200 acres.

At this season of the year (September) the wives are canning everything in sight — and all their own produce which means gardening, etc., in the summer months. They do not do this canning over a comparatively cool electric stove — only about 1/3 have electricity in any form and none at all have electric stoves. A lot have water to pump

and carry by hand as only 2 out of 3 farms have running water.

The wives have had to do much more outdoor work in recent years as all said that help was very difficult to get — and was not very competent when they were lucky enough to get it. Various reasons were suggested as to why the veterans did not seem to be interested in this type of work — the chief one being that they were taking better-paying jobs in the city with shorter hours and easier work.

In spite of this busy schedule the farm woman does have time for a bit of fun. Her main forms of relaxation are attending meetings of various organizations such as W.I., Church groups, and Farm Forum; listening to the radio; reading, playing cards, and going to the movies.

After a long busy day the farm wife is ready to retire early — anytime between 8:30 and 11 p.m., but usually around 9:30. There are very few minutes in that day when she is not busy with some work connected with the farm or home and yet it is an enjoyable life for as one woman put it — "I wouldn't exchange farm life for any other kind I can think of."

## A Month With the W. I.

Once again lack of space has caught up with us. For that reason no individual mention will be made of the work being done under the Personal Parcel Scheme. Now that this plan seems to be well launched, nearly all branches report engaging in this activity, it is hoped the reason why it is omitted from these notes will be understood — not lack of interest but space — the credit is there just the same. Please be sure, however, to report all that is being done with this project to your Post-war Services Convenor.

**Argenteuil.** Arundel held a largely-attended meeting when the decision to hold a school fair next fall was made. A whist party is arranged to augment general funds. Brownsburg donated 14 prizes to their school. Everyone enjoyed a talk by Mr. D. Aitkins on his trip to Australia. Fontier heard a helpful talk on "Polio" by Dr. D. Smith of the Hawkesbury Hospital. Jerusalem-Bethany voted \$5 towards prizes in the school and made plans for the veteran's banquet. The convenor of Welfare and Health read a paper entitled "They Get Up and Live". The Q.W.I. Service Fund fees were collected. Lachute donated \$125 to the Swimming and Water Safety Fund and are also paying for hot soup to be furnished school children bringing a cold lunch. A tea was held for the staff of the High School and Saturday evening "Hops" are being held again this year for young people 15 years of age and over. An interesting talk on "Wonder Drugs" was given by Dr. Fitzgerald.

Lakefield had a social evening in place of the regular meeting. Morin Heights held a sale of home cooking, netting \$5.05 and a military whist yielded \$14.95. A paper, "A White Queen of the Desert, the Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope" was read by a member. Another member was presented with a life membership in honour of her 25th anniversary. The school was visited on invitation of the principal.



Douglas William Pitman of North Hatley, student at Macdonald College, who has been awarded the Q.W.I. Bursary this year. Mrs. Smallman presented the bursary at the College Annual Assembly on December 4th.

### NOTICE TO BRANCHES

F.W.I.C. seals are now ready. Order through your county treasurer or from Mrs. Gordon Havey, Mansonville, Quebec.



**Brome.** Austin enrolled many new members and a Blue Cross group has been formed. South Bolton held a chicken pie supper and sale. A quilt was also raffled to aid the treasury. Miss Walker gave an instructive demonstration to this branch on "Milk Dishes". The county president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, was also a welcome visitor. Sutton sent two delegates to the meeting of the Community School Council held in Cowansville. A quilting was held at the home of a member.

**Bonaventure.** Port Daniel entertained Mrs. R. Thomson, who gave a talk on general objectives of the Institute. Miss Walker was also present and held a demonstration on Icing Cakes. This branch has taken out a membership in the U.N.S. of Canada for their convenor of Nat. and Inter. Relations. Another branch has just been organized in this county at Shigawake and is already making enthusiastic plans for carrying on in true Institute tradition. Ten members of this branch attended the demonstration given at Port Daniel by Miss Walker. We welcome this group to our circle and hope to hear regularly of their activities.

**Chat.-Huntingdon.** Aubrey-Riverfield sent a letter of congratulations to the young daughter of a former member who won first prize in this province in the recent Handicraft Contest. Dr. Belanger of Howick was the guest speaker and discussed the subject of "Blood Pressure." Dundee; here we find Miss Walker again, giving a demonstration this time on the various kinds of fastenings, button-holes etc. Christmas Cards are being sold to raise funds. Huntingdon sent \$48 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. This branch visited their school during Education Week. Howick voted \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$4 for prizes in public speaking at their school. Two new members were enrolled and two quilts presented to a war bride. A Travel Talk and a spelling bee made an entertaining programme.

**Compton.** Brookbury had a showery time. A miscellaneous shower for a bride-to-be, money for a new baby and birthday cards for an old lady are all reported. \$10 was voted the Sherbrooke Hospital Building Fund and a membership in the U.N.S. of Canada was taken out for their convenor of Nat. and Inter. Relations. Canterbury reports all members donating to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$10 to the Save the Children Fund. An exhibit of handicrafts proved interesting and a sing-song concluded the afternoon. Two members bought W.I. pins. Scotstown has placed a plaque on its medical centre, The Dr. C. M. Smith Memorial. 200 new books have been received from Toronto and added to the library. Sawyerville; a card party was held to augment the treasury and prizes were given at the local fair.

**Gaspé.** This county held its semi-annual with Miss Walker and Mrs. Thomson in attendance. An interesting address was given on "Rural India" by Miss Jessie Carson, a missionary now home on furlough. Miss Carson also sang three songs in Urdu. Institute members had a splendid exhibit of handicrafts and cooking at their fair. While in



At Pontiac County Semi-Annual Meeting: Miss Abbie Pritchard, county president, Mrs. C. E. Dow, O.B.E., president F. W. I. C., and Mrs. F. S. Lusk, a former provincial president. Howick W.I. at their picnic at St. Barbe.

this district Miss Walker gave demonstrations at York, Haldimand and L'Anse aux Cousins. Wakeham members brought in 231 unused meat coupons at their meeting. County and branch prizes were presented in their school and an Honour Roll unveiled. A masquerade dance netted \$69. A paper was read on 4-H Club work and here is a fine idea, clippings pertaining to Institute work were brought in for a scrapbook to be sent overseas. One new member was welcomed. York is assisting in furnishing hot lunches in the school. A cake contest was a feature of their meeting.

**Gatineau.** Four branches of this county Breckenridge, Eardley, Beechgrove and Quyon met together for a demonstration by Miss Walker on "Fancy Frostings with and without Sugar". As it was Remembrance Day, two minutes' silence was observed and a simple service was held. Mrs. F. S. Lusk recited "In Flanders Field" and Rev. J. B. Owen gave a short address. Refreshments and a sing-song completed a profitable event. Eardley had a quiz on the Handbook (most of us could profit by that). An exchange of apple recipes, a recitation and a story entitled "Sea Fruits" formed the programme. A display of old coins excited much interest. Kazubazua entertained the members of the local Farmer's Club with their wives. Mr. Petit, the agronomer, and Mr. Aiken the school inspector, were present and addressed the gathering on "Gardening and School Fairs" and "Education" respectively. Rupert sold tickets on a blanket which netted \$45.85. An article from the Macdonald College Journal was read entitled "Peace or War". Wright raised \$10 for the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Prizes were given for the best quilt block made by a member and poppies were sold for Remembrance Day. Two more members enrolled in the Blue Cross. Wakefield is serving hot lunches in their school and all attended the memorial service at the school when a wreath was presented. Dr. Hans Geggie addressed the gathering. The St. Lawrence Waterway was discussed at their meeting.



**Missisquoi.** Cowansville is planning a demonstration by Miss Walker on the use of a pressure cooker. The money for the Q.W.I. Service Fund was handed in and a contest on pictures of well-known places was most interesting. Dunham heard an article on Russia and held a flower contest. The Blue Cross was discussed.

**Megantic.** Inverness entertained the county semi-annual. Lemesurier repaired their hall and bought equipment for it. The Juniors at Inverness under the guidance of the prov. supervisor, Mrs. Geo. McGibbon and Miss Walker are planning an active season.

**Papineau.** This county had a real celebration when their semi-annual coincided with the 15th anniversary of the W.I. Miss O. Zeron of the W.C.A., Ottawa, was the guest speaker and Mrs. McGibbon was also a welcome guest. The minutes of that first meeting were read and two members who have been active in the organization since that time were presented with life-membership pins and certificates. Addresses were read and the singing of "Blest be the tie that binds" concluded a most impressive programme. The tea table was centered with a three-tiered birthday cake with yellow candles and streamers and candles in the Institute colours further adorned the table. The county president, Mrs. MacEachern and past presidents presided at the candle lighting ceremony. Two beautiful vocal solos by Mrs. McNeil of Ottawa added to the enjoyment.

**Richmond.** County also held an interesting semi-annual when Mrs. Bimmoneau, President, and Mrs. Bourbeau, secretary of Les Cercles des Fermieres were welcomed. Mrs. Bourbeau gave an outline of the work done in that organization and exhibited weaving done by their members. An invitation was extended to the Institute to visit their meetings and view this work in the making. (This interchange should prove of mutual benefit) All branches voted in favour of the county project, furnishing a semi-private room in the New Sherbrooke Hospital, each branch contributing on a per capita basis, \$2.50 a member. Cleveland held a quilting and pot-luck dinner in connection with their meeting. Two new members joined and plans made for a sale and Christmas tree. This branch now has 23 members in the Blue Cross. Dennison's Mills raised \$3 on polio "march of dimes". Spooner Pond reports both a card party and a masquerade. A coin shower was held for a new baby and a contest on quilt blocks with prizes was enjoyed. This branch is making plans to form a junior group. We hope to hear more about that soon.

**Rouville.** Abbotsford; here is the first branch to report ordering a McGill Travelling Library this season. The members are undertaking the making of 500 articles of knitting and sewing for the Red Cross. An instructive film on Canadian celanese was shown by an official of the Bolta Plastics Ltd. of Granby.

**Sherbrooke.** Ascot donated \$2 to Save the Children Fund, \$15 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$10 to the Sherbrooke Hospital. No wonder they add "we are having a

campaign to raise funds". A shower was held for a Scottish bride. Brompton Road also reports many donations. \$10 to Sherbrooke Hospital, \$5 to the Hospital Auxiliary, \$10 for Allied Food Parcels and \$3 to school for prizes. \$4 also being given each month during the winter season to help with hot lunches in their school, and they are planning to co-operate in the county project, furnishing a room in the new hospital. This branch catered to the Ploughman's luncheon and a rummage sale realized \$11.50. The members meet once a week to do Red Cross sewing. Cherry River heard two papers at their meeting, "What's a Boy?" and "Why be a Smoke Consumer?" Lennoxville held an apron parade which netted \$9.10 and proceeds of the Sunshine bags amounted to \$9.31. 40 lbs. of clothing were sent to the Unitarian Relief. Milby is planning to fully equip one private room in the new hospital, around \$500 will be required and a dance is arranged to start raising the necessary funds. Gifts were sent to two new babies. Orford gave a quilt to their new baby. Tickets on a surprise package netted \$2.80.

**Shefford.** Granby Hill held their annual supper for the members and their families. A contest on Ontario and Quebec proved of value and a sick friend was remembered with fruit. South Roxton is planning a welcome for a British bride. A paper was heard "Pull together Canada!" and the rollcall gave facts about past and present women M.P.'s. Warden had an interesting programme when the biography of Stalin was presented in the form of a quiz. The roll call, "Name a Russian City and spell it" evoked this comment, "we had no Russian authority present so probably Stalin wouldn't have known some of his cities". A quilt was completed at this meeting and another raffled off.

**Stanstead.** Ayer's Cliff made final arrangements for medical examinations in the school. A gift was brought to the meeting for a war bride and the programme was in keeping with Remembrance Day. Prizes are to be presented at the school opening. Dixville is planning a chicken-pie supper. A picture has been received of their adopted boy overseas. Hatley gave \$25 to the New Sherbrooke Hospital. A talk on normal training in the schools was given and a committee formed to look into the matter. This branch entertained the county quarterly when a splendid talk on Switzerland was given by a neighbour who had resided in that country for 14 years. Minton had a social afternoon for a member leaving the community and presented her with a gift. Stanstead North arranged to have Miss Elliot of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, speak at the Community School on "Deep Freeze Unit" and how to prepare foods for same. Tomifobia held an oyster supper to raise their share of the county project. Two new members were enrolled. Way's Mills had a novel plan when each member raised 50 cents for general funds, stating in poetry how this was done. Miss Walker gave a demonstration on "School Lunches" and the box of clothing ready to be sent overseas was on display.





## LIVING AND LEARNING



### What the Forums are Doing

**Spring Road, Sherbrooke Co.** "Our time was spent during this Forum night discussing two urgent problems: (1) Play ground and park as a joint war memorial, and (2) Keeping winter roads open to the satisfaction of everyone.

—Mrs. N. L. Cameron.

**Bristol, Pontiac Co.** "Our group met with another group who are trying to start a new Farm Forum. I think perhaps you will receive a report from them next week.

—Mrs. Claude M. Young.

**West Potton, Brome Co.** "Our group enjoyed the broadcast. Discussion was quite good. Lunch was served and for recreation we played crokinole and chinese checkers.

—Mrs. Guy George.

**Arundel IV, Argenteuil Co.** "We are definitely interested in wood-working classes as a means for home improvement and intend to start a class soon. —Mr. J. C. Veit.

**East Farnham, Brome Co.** "Our Fourth Night meeting was in the form of a Rally with several neighbouring Forums. The guest speaker was Mr. John Bourne of MacDonald College who gave an excellent talk on the care of farm implements with special reference to tractor tires.

—Mr. Fred Shufelt.

**Inverness, Megantic Co.** "Arising out of the discussion on Farm Home Improvement was the suggestion that an agronomer in this district would be of great benefit to this vicinity in helping to promote farm improvements, with the result that a petition was drawn up at the meeting, which will be sent to the Government soon.

—Mrs. R. J. Graham.

**Kinnear's Mills, Megantic Co.** "We are having trouble in hearing the broadcasts so the following resolution was passed at our meeting. Resolved that C.B.C. be asked to strengthen the weak stations or change the wave lengths and further resolved that Forum Newscast be sent to Gatineau and Pontiac Counties.

—Mr. Allan Davidson.

**Frelighsburg, Missisquoi Co.** "This was our first joint meeting of the season. Nine Farm Forums were represented with a total of 160 people attending. We listened to the Broadcast first and then heard our guest speaker, Mr. MacWilliams, County Agent from the State of Vermont, give an interesting address on land improvement, pastures and new machinery. Miss Hyde, his assistant, addressed the women of the Forum.

### What Farm Forums are Saying

**Waterville, Compton Co.** "We think that if farmers were getting what they should for their products, there wouldn't be so many vacant farms as there are in every neighbourhood.

—R. H. Bernard, Secretary.

**Rupert I, Gatineau Co.** "Some women are dissatisfied on the farm because the farm dwelling lacks conveniences such as electricity, water in the house, bathroom, etc. If each house had a small kitchen or built-in cupboards, a sink with hot and cold water, the work of a farm woman could be made much easier. —Mrs. Miller Gibson, Secretary.

**Wood's School, Brome Co.** "The farm housewife being a partner in the farm enterprise should receive an equal amount of money to be set aside for improvements and equipment to modernize the home and purchase labour saving appliances.

—Miss Jean Grubb, Secretary.

**Dunkin, Brome Co.** "The farmer should have a guaranteed price for his produce so as to have a higher income. Then he could buy equipment for his home.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, Secretary.

**Abbotsford, Rouville Co.** "Home improvement could be

encouraged in any community through educational projects such as the showing of films on home improvement, landscaping, etc.

**Brooklet, Huntingdon Co.** "It is the duty of every farmer as a Canadian citizen to file an income tax statement. This would enable the Government to have a clear insight into the conditions under which most Canadians are living.

—Mrs. Fred Elliott, Secretary.

**South Georgetown East, Chateauguay Co.** "For municipal and school taxes, property tax seems to be the best system, providing the land is assessed according to its productive capacity, and not raised every time a farmer puts up a new building or makes any improvements.

—Mr. J. J. Anderson, Secretary.

**Eaton Road, Sherbrooke Co.** "One farmer said that a city worker gets exemption on \$1500 for a forty hour week, so when he got double exemption for the 80 or 90 hours which he worked, each week, there would be some good reason for filing income tax forms.

—Mrs. Fred Caswell, Secretary.



## What Farm Forums are Asking

Jerusalem-Bethany, Argenteuil Co. "The Farm Forum Guide should encourage farmers to file income tax forms. Why not print in the leaflet a portion of a Farm Account?"

—Mrs. Ernest J. McOuat, Secretary.

Answer. "The Quebec Farm Forum Secretary has forwarded to us your question regarding income tax forms and farm accounts. I presume you mean by this a sample page of a farm account book.

As you know Farm Forum Guide is designed for all the Forums across Canada and we have to keep this in mind in selecting material for it. Since there are a great many types of farming in Canada there are just as many types of farm accounts. A page from a farm account book of a Quebec farmer might help an Ontario farmer, but not a prairie farmer or a fruit grower in Nova Scotia or British Columbia. Consequently, we would have to print sample accounts of several kinds and we have not the space to do this in the Guide.

Thank you for your suggestion. We always like to hear from Forum members and we try as far as possible to carry out their suggestions.

—Ruth I. McKenzie, Assistant Secretary,  
National Farm Radio Forum.

Green Lake, Pontiac Co. "We would like to know what the standards are for grading eggs. What would be the cost of operating an egg grading pool?"

—Mrs. Lloyd Dale, Secretary.

Answer. "We acknowledge receipt of your recent memorandum and are communicating today with Mrs. Lloyd Dale Shawville, Que., relative to the grading of eggs and also the cost of operating an egg grading pool."

—J.-E. Lussier, Co-opérative Fédérée.

Beaver, Huntingdon Co. "We would like some information on Blue Cross Hospitalization."

—Mr. Clarence Platt, Secretary.

Answer. "Mr. Joseph Galway has informed me that you desire information concerning our Association and I am

pleased to enclose one of our folders announcing our new plans.

If you would care to let me know the number of members in your group, I will be pleased to send you sufficient pamphlets and application cards for enrollment."

—Leo Leblanc, Director of Enrolment.

Spooner's Pond, Richmond Co. "Can you give us any information on the cost of limestone? Does the government pay the freight charges or the trucking charges delivered to the farmer?"

—R. E. Lampron, Secretary.

Answer. "The Department of Agriculture sponsors the use of lime by absorbing freight costs on this soil corrector.

"This limestone may be obtained at the cost of \$1.65 per ton, Richmond, for loose limestone in car lots of at least 30 tons.

"For bagged limestone, the price is \$2.45 per ton. The extra price represents the costs of the bags. I would recommend this type as handling is so much easier.

"In order to obtain these prices, the order must go through our office as a permit must be issued so that the Department absorbs the freight costs."

—Leon.-A. Beaudin, District Agronomist.

"I think the best place for you to buy your Agricultural Limestone is Standard Lime at Joliette or Deschambault Quarry at St. Marc des Carrieres; the selling price in both places is the following:

Standard Lime: in bulk, \$1.50 a ton; in bags, \$2.35 a ton;

Deschambault Quarry: in bulk, \$1.60 a ton; in bags, \$2.35 a ton.

"For transportation charges, I send you a copy of the rules regarding the help allowed to the farmers by the Department of Agriculture.

"I would suggest you to contact your local agronomist, Mr. L. A. Beaudin, before you place your order.

—L. P. Belzile, Calcareous Amendments.

## News of Adult Education

The annual meeting of the Quebec Council of Community schools was held in Cowansville at the Recreation Club of the Bruck Silk Mills. New officers elected were: President: Mr. D. C. Munroe, Ormstown; Vice-Presidents — Everett Dennison, Knowlton and Reverend John Peacock, Cowansville; Secretary: R. Alex Sim, Macdonald College; Treasurer: Mrs. Lloyd Hunt, Sawyerville. Chairmen of standing committees included — Arts: Mrs. Marjorie Munroe — Crafts: Miss Frances Wren — Public Affairs: Rev. John Peacock.

A HANDBOOK OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMS is coming off the press shortly with the joint imprint of McGill and Laval Universities. Cost 50 cents.

An executive meeting of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums met recently and decided: (1) to petition the government to raise the price of butter to 75 cents a pound and milk for manufacturing to \$3.00 a cwt. (2) to present a brief to the chairman of the Board of the CBC to ask that Quebec Farm Forum news be carried on CBC, Ottawa. (3) Hold the next Council meeting at Montreal to coincide with the annual meeting of the Cooperative Federee.

The Adult Education Service has purchased an automatic printing machine—a Multilith. The Greenleaf and other releases from the office are printed on it, a limited amount of this work can be undertaken for community organizations for the cost of the paper, and the time of the operator.





# THE COLLEGE PAGE

## The Macdonald Clan

*Notes and news of staff members and  
former students*

### Scholarship Holders in the Diploma Course

In the first year of the Diploma Course at Macdonald College this session are six boys who are here on scholarships which they have earned through their association with junior club work in this province.

Donald McCaig of Ormstown and his team-mate Eric MacCartney won the Provincial Junior Judging Competition in the dairy cattle classes at the Sherbrooke Fair last fall, and then went on to the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto last month to win the championship title for Quebec at the National Competition, where they were in the ring competing with other winning provincial teams from all across the Dominion. McCaig is shown in our first picture with Bob Ness of Howick, who was a winner at Sherbrooke in the 1945 competition, when he was teamed with Murray Templeton.

As part of the rewards for winning the Provincial event, the Quebec Government awards a scholarship which is good at any agricultural school in Quebec. Bob Ness was not able to get away from the home farm last winter, but managed to take up his scholarship this year; for the same reason, Eric MacCartney could not come to college this

session but we are hoping to see him in the near future.

Another section of the Sherbrooke contest is for beef cattle judging, and this year's winning team, Ralph Kirkpatrick and Garth Harrison, are shown in the middle picture. Both are members of the Bury Beef Club and at the Sherbrooke eliminations they scored a neat 703 points out of a possible 800.

Each year the Kiwanis Club of Montreal offers scholarships for dairy cattle calf club members, leaving it to the executive of each club to determine which of its members shall receive the award. Two winners of Kiwanis scholarships are in the Diploma Course and are shown in our third picture; Donald McKell of Riverfield and Stuart Duncan of Ormstown. A third winner of one of these scholarships, Edward Murphy of Huntingdon, had all his plans made to attend this session too, but at the last minute a labour crisis developed at home and he had to change his plans. We are hoping that he will be with us next year instead.

To all these boys, who are now well settled into the routine of college life and seem to be enjoying their work in the Diploma Course, we offer our hearty congratulations.







## DUAL DEPTH CONTROL

*Follows the Contour of the Ground*

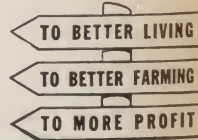
Handy dual control levers gauge the exact depth of right and left gangs independently. Even on terraces, back furrows or dead furrows, you can place seed and fertilizer at the desired depth.

Cornbelt colleges and experiment stations predict a new and better crop growing system, based on contour tillage. Advance U. S. Soil Conservation Service reports indicate a national average yield increase of 11 per cent to date for contour-cultivated corn.

Allis-Chalmers FRONT-MOUNTED implements with DUAL DEPTH CONTROL make contouring a real possibility for the average farm. A planter and cultivator mounted *ahead* of the driver's seat make it easy to follow a curved row.

Seed and fertilizer can be placed at precise depth, in contour rows that catch and hold moisture on the slope. Rotary hoe cultivator attachments roll directly over the row, lifting out weeds. Fewer young crop plants damaged by cultivator shovels mean a higher stalk population per acre.

These are methods recognized as setting a major new trend in agriculture. Allis-Chalmers "looks ahead" to better living for every family farm.



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